From The New-Iork Tribune, Frowary 7, 1850s.

A CHALLENGE DODGED.

THE TRIBUNE made a quiet statement of cirgulation the other day. It disparaged nobody, questioned nothing its neighbors had been saying, and gave to every advertiser access to absolute aworn proof of the accuracy of its own statements. We are not surprised to see that this course has brought great distress to The New-Fork Times, which exhausts itself in an effort to show that there must have been an enormous number of returned copies.

The circulation of The Dailly Tribune, a three-cent newspaper, averaged, during the rest of the week after election, over 20,000 more copies per day than the highest figure the two-cent New-Tork Times ventured to claim for its highest day; the affidavits of pressmen, papermakers and cashier, proving this, are all on exhibition; the total circulation of The Tribune for one week as announced was 1,2°2,110 copies, and the returns for the week were less than three per cent!

If anything more is wanted this thing can be brought to a head very soon. We hereby offer to give a perfectly fair and impartial committee, the president of the American News Company, the president of the Adams Express Company, and either the Editor of The Sun or of The World, as The Times may prefer, full access to our books and records, with full right to examine employes and other witnesses to ascertain the exact number of copies of The Tribune sold for either the last week or month from this date, provided The Times will do the same, on the sole condition that their report as to the circulation of each paper shall be conspicuously printed for one week or one month at the head of the editorial columns in both.—Tribune of Nov. 14, 1884.

The above was published in answer to a

The above was published in answer to a vicious effort by The New-York Times to depreciate THE TRIBUNE'S circulation. The Times did not dare to meet the challenge. It was published in a dozen or more issues, but The Times could not be goaded into accepting our offer.

We believe the disparity in the circulation of We believe the disparity in the circulation of the two papers to be much greater now than it was then. The new year brought a great increase to The Tribune, and much of it seemed to come directly from former readers of *The Times*. Our belief is that at present the regular circulation of The Weekly Tribunes is more than five times that of the Weekly Times; of The Sent-Weekly WEEKLY TRIBUNE is more than five times that of The Weekly Times; of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE four times that of The Semi-Weekly Times; and of THE DAILY and SUNDAY TRIBUNE double that of The Daily and Sunday Times. We shall gladly open our books and press-room to the impartial committee above named, on the fair terms above stated, for an authoritative decision of the question.

## Amusements Co-Night.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE-Roller skating. BAJOU OPERA HOUSE—8—"Adonis."

CASINO—8—"Apajune."

COMEDY THEATRE—8—" Ixlon."

DALT's THEATRE—8—" The Recruiting Officer."

DALT's THEATRE—8—" Hongarian Gipsy Band.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—" Fanchon."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—"The Private Secretary."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water Color Exhibition.

NEIO'S GARDEN—8—Thatcher, Primrose and "West's Minerical Color Exhibition.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water Color Extendions of Biblo's Garden—8—Thatcher, Primrose and "West's Missirels.

Play I Heather—8—" Our Governor."

BYANDARD THEATHE—8—" A Trip to Africa."

THALLA THEATHE—8—" A Trip to Africa."

THALLA THEATHE—8—" A Prisoner for Life.,
UNION SQUARE THEATHE—8—" Impulse."

VALLACK'S THEATHE—8—" Impulse."

JATH ETHERT THEATHE—8—" The Mascot."

BYH AVENUE THEATHE—8—" Spot Cash."

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Bankers. 7 Construction Notice 7 Countr Brd. 7 Dividend Notices. 7 Dry Goods. 7 Denome Academies. 6 European Advs. 7	3 Proposals 6 2 Real Estate 7 6 Rooms and Flats 7 3 Situations Wanted 7 5 Special Notices 5 8 Steamboats and R. R. 7	000000000000000000000000000000000000000

## Business Notices.

ADAMSON COUGH BALSAM is a speedy relief mai permanent cure for Congh. Colds and Asthma. 10 cents. Best Druggists. Depot 345 4th-ave.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Purs Oct. Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a variable remedy for Consumption, as manufactured only by all diseases of the Threat and Lings. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists. THE BRINKERHOFF system of curing piles.

plante, itching uicer, fistula do. Illustrated paper es planting the system and giving references sout free. Addres E. P. MILLER M. D., 41 West 20th-st., New-York. RATES REDUCED—LELAND'S STURTEVANT BOUSE.—Rooms, with board, \$2 50, \$3, \$3 50 a day; rooms only, \$1 a day and up.

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1 Year. 0 Montas. 3 Months.

\$4.25 \$2.15

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PAILY, without sunday. 1.50

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By Postal Note, the remitter will please write on the Note,

For the New-York Painuxs.

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Dany 30c. 40c. 50c. \$1 and \$2 per lins.

Bent-Weekly 20c. 50c. \$1 00 per lins.

Weekly \$1, \$2, \$3 00 per lins.

# New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 17. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Cunningham and Burton charged with causing explosions at Gower Street Railway Station. = The steamer Holmhurst sunk by a collision with the Westernland. - The German socialists at the funeral of M. Valles attacked by Frenchmen. = Riotous demonstration of work-Ingmen in London. Resignation of Mr. Astor. Admiral Courbet attacked the Chinese menof-war in the Ningpo River.

Congress .-- In the Senate the Indian Appropriation bill was passed. === The House refused to pass the Grant Retirement bill.

DOMESTIC .- Heavy storms of rain and snow prevalled in the Eastern States; in the Northwest the weather was clear and extremely cold. \_\_\_\_ The
Mardi Gras festivities began in New-Orleans. \_\_\_\_ Pleods occurred in the Delaware River, the Sus quehanna River and their tributaries, ----- An unmally high tide was reported at some points on the Eastern coast. — The testimony in the Wainwright murder case to be concluded to-day. Public feeling was shown in Dallas, Tex. over negro jurors. = The Americus Club ball took place in Philadelphia. - Vandyke Cruser, an old New-Jersey woedsman, died.
CHY AND SUBURBAN.-Death of Dr. William L.

Shine, === Fierce storm of wind and rain. Arrangements for the funeral of Dr. Damrosch. Mrs. Dudley held for the Grand Jury. The last Patriarchs' Ball. \_\_\_ A. F. D'Oench appointed Inspector of Buildings. — A verdict against Mr. Mapleson. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.90 cents. Stocks opened weak and declined, later made irregular advances and closed unsettled. THE WEATHER. -TRIBUNE local observations indicate much colder, clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 43°; lowest, 24°; average, 3418°.

Poor Gordon's chances of being found alive are now hardly worth considering. The testi mony is pretty conclusive that he was shot early in the revolt-which is probably the reason why it succeeded. Yet it is hard to understand why, if the rebels hold Khartoum, they did not let Sir Charles Wilson walk into a trap when he approached the city instead of driving him away.

An excellent clause in the Indian Appropriation bill, as passed by the Senate, sets aside \$50,000 to be expended by the President in relieving any sudden distress which may arise among the tribes. This should prevent a recurrence of such sufferings as the Piegans in Montana endured last winter, to the disgrace of Christian civilization and the American

Senator Vest ought to understand that neither the cause of the Oklahoma "boomers' nor any other cause is helped by threats of armed resistance against the United States Government. Doubtless Congress should do something to remove this trouble incident to the settlement of unoccupied Indian lands; but the Republican contragent in both Houses is

not easily impressed by fierce language. Does not Mr. Vest remember that the Republican North once put down a larger rebellion than his Oklahoma friends could possibly get up ?

The first indication that Mr. Cleveland has decided upon a policy for his administration at length appears in the shape of a report, from pretty trustworthy sources, that Mr. Bayard has accepted a place as Secretary of State in the new Democratic Cabinet. For a long time it looked as if the President-elect was determined to select his Cabinet first and his policy afterward.

The collision between the steamships Westernland and Holmburst off the Eddystone Light, narrowly missed being a terrible catastrophe. There were eight hundred passengers on the Westernland, bound for this port, and the panic must have been great. This vessel had two great holes knocked in her bows, but she did not sink, thanks to her water-tight bulkheads. This proves what many observers of shipwrecks had begun to doubt, that the commanders of some of the ocean steamships actually keep the doors between these bulkheads closed so as to be safe in case of col-

London and Paris have been treated to small riots which might easily have assumed serious dimensions. The one in the British capital is the more unaccountable. There is always some discontent among the workingmen there, but their demonstrations have generally been peaceable. Their leaders by this time ought to have a tolerably clear understanding that the Government will not furnish them with work, and that it is a waste of breath to demand it. Probably no disorder was intended yesterday in the beginning, and was only produced by the reception of the delegation at the Home Office. As to the riot in Paris, the men who started out with the German flag must have intended to make trouble. They certainly selected the surest way of doing it.

Plainly the Southern Democrats in the Senate will never forgive Mr. Emory Speer. He excited their righteous indignation in the first place by breaking loose from Bourbonism some years ago, and then by running for Congress as an Independent Democrat, Later, while United States District-Attorney in Georgia, he prosecuted and convicted seven faithful Democrats for election frauds. Five of the criminals confessed afterward that they were guilty, but that did not placate the Southern leaders. Every time Mt. Speer's name is mentioned they rise to declare, by acts which speak louder than words, that they will never condone, his presumptuous interference with Democratic plans. They opposed him in 1883 when proposed for the District-Attorneyship, and they rallied bravely in the Senate yesterday to prevent his confirmation as United States District Judge in Georgia. They showed much strength. It will be interesting to see if a Republican Senate can be forced to help punish a man who has done as much as Mr. Speer has done to punish election frauds in the South.

THE CONDITION OF INDUSTRY.

"We never had as much trouble to get employment for those who come here as now," said Mr. William Connolly, of the Irish Emigration Society. In a loose statement, without many details, The World estimates that 75,850 persons are now unemployed in this city. Whether the number is considerably less, or even greater, it is certain that many thousand industrious people are to-day without work, in the City of New-York, who were employed at fair wages at this time last year, and as late as September last. The change since that time, it is true, has been very great, and most disastrous to labor. But no one is surprised, who did not wilfully

shut his eyes to the truth during the last Presi-

dential campaign. Then it was shown most

clearly that a large proportion of the employers and of the working people, throughout the country, expected a change in the conditions of industry if the Democratic party should prevail. It was felt that at least four-fifths of the Democratic party desired and would insist upon the overthrow of the protective system, and fittelligent men saw that the apprehension of such a change would stop work in thousands of establishments. It was seen, too, that without a change in the laws there would be a change of incalculable magnitude in the mode of interpreting and enforcing the laws. The statutes which have for years been consistently interpreted so as to defend home industries are certain to be interpreted in the opposite direction by a Secretary of the Treasury who is in harmony with the free-trade ideas of the Democratic party. This change of interpretation alone must stop work in many establishments. and compel a reduction of wages as the necessary condition of a continuance of work in others. All this the people foresaw, and much more. They saw that hostility to national banks, hostility to railway and other corporations, would be apt to have its way, and to break down enterprises in which vast sums had been invested, and from which many people derived subsistence. In a word, the change of policy meant a general substitution of new, unknown, but certainly less favocable conditions, for the conditions under which industry has been developed for twenty years past, and enterprise has grown up, and the vast internal and foreign trade of the country has been shaped. The change threatens every business man, and every working man, and more than half of them in these northern States saw it

clearly. Nevertheless, the change was decreed. The country has been reaping the fruits of it. It has endured already the worst three months of prostration and disaster that have been seen for forty years and more. In 1878, a month or two of great discouragement was endured in the certainty that resumption of specie payment would bring the splendid recovery which was quickly realized. In 1861 the prostration of industry when the war broke out was quickly relieved by the necessity of developing new industries to an enormous extent, and employing labor in new directions. In 1858 the depression was slight. Not since the hard times of 1839-1841 has the country endured such a depression as has already resulted from the certainty that a great change in the industrial policy of the country has been assured by a Democratic victory.

No one wishes to see this prostration continue. If the Democratic party can lift the country out of the slough of despond into which it has been plunged by the dread of Democratic incompetence and Democratic heresies we shall rejoice most heartily. If Mr. Cleveland has the wit to do this, or to call about him any other men who have the wit, he will deserve thanks. Even then the fact will remain, that the Democratic party averts national ruin by refusing to act upon Democratic ideas, by walking in Republican paths, by imitating as closely as it can the example of wise Republican administrations which have made the country presperous in the past. But, in one way or another, if Mr. Cleveland can give relief to the great multitude of

will not do it, one may safely say, by selecting as Secretary of the Treasury any one of the men who are now supposed to be in his mind.

PRIMROSE-GATHERING.

England seems to be gathering primroses in memory of Lord Beaconsfield. Liberals affect to make distinctions between the present campaigns and those which were fought under the last Administration; but it is not easy to follow their sophistries. The Afghan battles were not one whit more unprofitable than the work that is now going on in; the Soudan; and although the advocates of a vigorous foreign policy protest that there are no echoes in their oratory of the blatant brag of the Jingo music hall, they are in reality justifying Lord Beaconsfield's course and traversing the principal counts of the indictment upon which his Administration was condemned by the English constituencies. The last phrase coined by that prince of political phrase-makers was that his successor was scuttling out of Afghanistan." That is the word which is used to-day as often by the Liberal as by the Tory press in describing the Government's dealings abroad. From the bombardment of Alexandria there has been a series of spasmodic efforts to scuttle out of the responsibilities of conquest; and in South Africa, on the Hindoo Koosh and in the South Seas, the dethronement of England is assumed to have been proclaimed. "Our Imperial position" is a phrase used as often now as in the days when Lord Beaconsfield considered it safe and politic to denounce his great rival as a sophistical rhetorician inebriated with bombastic eloquence. There is the same ridicule of the Manchester school for insisting upon conducting the affairs of the Empire "on the cheap." There is the same contemptuous disregard of the prejudices of Radical politicians against an incessant and meddlesome activity abroad that diverts attention from domestic affairs.

Will the new electorate go primrose-gathering? That is a question which is perplexing the leaders of English opinion. Under the Reform Bill two millions of the Queen's subjects will cast at the next election their first ballot; and by the compromise scheme of redistribution of seats a revolution has virtually been accomplished in the representative system. Both Liberals and Tories have counted upon strengthening their political position with the aid of the new electors. But who can say what is the attitude of these constituencies in regard to foreign policy? The Reform Bill is a triumph for English democracy. What sort of diplomacy is to find favor with the new voters i Will they regard home, colonial and foreign questions as inseparable, the responsibilities of Empire as a trust that can be indefinitely enlarged, and the obligation to increase the British army and to strengthen the navy one that Ministers must not be allowed to shirk? Mr. Goschen takes this view; Mr. Courtney and Mr. Morley strongly dissent, and adhere to the traditions of the Manchester economists; and Mr. Chamberlain, for once, deserts the Radical coterie and speaks as imperiously as Mr. Forster or Lord Rosebery of the duty of English workingmen throughout the world to keep the flag flying wherever it has been or may be planted. But no statesman has a right to speak for the new electorate. When it speaks for itself the world will have a clearer idea of the tendencies of English civilization.

THE CHANGE TO SILVER.

A common but most pernicious mistake finds expression in the following statement by The Sun: "Unless some change is made in the law under which the silver dollar is now coined, "the transition from a gold to a silver standard "will be slow and gradual." Probably there is not a moderately informed banker or business man in the country who does not realize that this statement involves a grave error. It rests upon the assumption that gold will continue in circulation after silver has become the standard of values in ordinary transactions. Unhappily there are a good many members of Congress ignorant enough to cherish this notion.

Whenever it is found that the Government is cannot deliver gold on demand, either in redemption of the legal-tenders or in the payment of creditors, gold will at once command a premium. The legal-tender will then become practically redeemable in silver only, and will have no more value, therefore, than the silver dollar or the silver certificate. Ordinary transactions, inasmuch as they may be closed by the payment of legal-tender notes or silver dollars, will be based upon valuations in silver. The immediate consequence will be that gold will be withdrawn from use as currency except in international transactions. Whoever can get gold for his legal-tenders will do so. Then he will hold the gold as long as possible, paying out anything else in preference, calculating that he will soon realize a large premium on it if he wishes to sell, or be able to buy anything whatever, from a farm down to a pound of beef, at lower prices in gold than in ordinary currency.

This withdrawal of gold means a sudden and violent contraction of the currency to the extent of \$600,000,000, more or less. But a great part of this money is already withdrawn from actual use. The Treasury holds \$230,-000,000: the banks many millions more: other large sums are already kept carefully in reserve by moneyed institutions and private capitalists; and there is evidence that a large and constantly increasing sum has been hoarded by the people. Nevertheless the withdrawal of that part of the gold which is now in active use will cause a violent contraction and great disorder the greater because the quantity of currency now in circulation is very much in excess of the real needs of the country. The best part of it will vanish from the channels of circulation, and only the worst part will remain in use. To avoid this industrial earthquake there is but one way; to stop the silver coinage, and make it sure that gold is not to be demonetized.

THE STATE RESERVATION AT NIAGARA. The proposition that the scenery of the Falls of Niagara ought to be preserved does not need to be argued. It commends itself to every public-spirited New-Yorker who takes an honest and intelligent pride in his own State. But although quite certain that it will be, preserved. On the greed and selfishness. It is for the present Legislature to decide which side shall win.

The commissioners appointed under the law of 1883 have selected and located the lands which in their opinion must be reserved if the scenery is to be restored and preserved. Their awards aggregate \$1,433,429 50. Will the Legislature appropriate the money to pay the awards? We assume that it will, although we are aware that the owners of a portion of the property which it is designed to take are making strenuous exertions to bring the work of the commissioners to naught and thus defeat the popular will. No substantial reason can be advanced why the appropriation should not be made. On the other hand, cogent reasons can be given why it should be made. The present condition of the scenery of the Falls 18 a disgrace to the State. Experts agree that was born and bred in Buffalo," That isn't the

should be and that the State is not likely ever again to acquire the necessary lands at so reasonable a figure. New-York can well afford to make the outlay at this time, since it appears from the Controller's last report that " its debt is light, its treasury full." The appropriation grinds nobody's private axe and there is no politics in it.

These reasons in favor of the appropriation commend themselves to the good sense of the people, and they expect to see their representatives at Albany respond to public sentiment plainly declared.

AMERICAN RIGHTS ABROAD.

The letter from Cracow published on another page gives a new instance of a grievance of long standing. Naturalized citizens of the United States returning to European countries where the system of military conscription prevails are not infrequently exposed to arbitrary treatment, indignity and arrest. In this case a resident of this city visiting his native town after a long absence was ordered to report for military duty as an Austrian subject. His naturalization papers were so explicit and the evidences of his American citizenship so unmistakable that the Foreign Office pronounced the action of the military authorities unwarrantable. Nevertheless he was subjected to gross indignities, his steps were dogged by spies, and he was forced to leave the town in order to escape molestation. Subsequently he was arrested and sent to the barracks, where he was detained until the local officials found it convenient to release him in response to orders from the Imperial Government. The details of the case disclose an unjustifiable and inexcusable outrage upon the rights of American citizenship. We are glad to say that Mr. Francis, the American Minister at Vienna, acted with commendable firmness and energy in securing his release and in reminding the Foreign Office of its obligations under the treaty concluded in 1870. The Imperial Government, however, was so slow in exerting its authority and the military officials at Cracow offered so much resistance and were so dilatory in complying with instructions that the effect of the United States Minis-

ter's prompt intervention was greatly impaired. The treaty with Austria-Hungary like the other naturalization conventions concluded with European Powers recognizes the right of the native country to enforce discipline for offences committed before emigration, and especially for non-fulfilment of military duty. In the present instance the native had emigrated before reaching his seventeenth year. and consequently he had never been enrolled for service in the standing army. He could, in the words of the treaty, "on his return to his " original country, neither be held subsequently to military service nor remain liable to trial and " punishment for the non-fulfilment of his military duty." As a naturalized citizen of the United States he was exempt from arrest, molestation and all the other indignities to which he was subjected. The outrage upon his rights was so flagrant that the United States Government can with propriety remonstrate against it and urge that ample reparation shall be made to him for the hardships, sufferings and annoy-

A VETERAN IN OFFICE.

anees brought upon him.

By the death of James W. Horton, County Clerk of Saratoga County, N. Y., has been brought to a close an official career quite notable in the history of this State. He was first elected to that office in 1845, and was continuously re-elected at the ex-piration of each term of three years. He was ected in 1884, and at the time of his death was serving his fourteenth term. He was an officer of the highest merit and was rewarded with an appreciative recognition by his constituency quite un precedented in the recent annals of the State.

In connection with Mr. Horton's prolonged tenure the first Governor of the State of New-York, held the office of County Clerk of Ulster County during all of the twenty-one years of his service as Governor, and also for seven years while he was Vice President of the United States. Governor Clinton was appointed Clerk of Ulster County in 1760, and held that office continuously under the colonial Government and under the State Government for compelled to pay silver or silver notes, and a period of fifty-two years, until his death in 1812. n the meantime he was elected Governor of New-1789, 1792, and again in 1801, thus serving seven full terms. In 1804 Governor Clinton was elected Vice-President of the United States with Jefferson as President, and was re-elected Vice-President in 1808 with Madison as President. We often hear of the better and purer days of the past, as compared with the present degenerate days of the Republic. but we can fancy what a din would be aroused if a Governor or Vice bresident were now to hold on to a County Clerk - in imitation of good old George Clinton, who, by the way, discharged his clerical duties by the convenient medium of a brother-inlaw acting as his deputy.

> Mr. Bayard slips in and out of Albany as if he were ashamed to be caught in the company he

The mugwump press is fast throwing off the thin mask of deception with which it vainly en-deavored to hide the real purpose of its late party treachery. It is now beginning to enter upon the work which actually inspired its defection, and among its mock reforms free trade is assuming the

The New-York World prints the interesting piece of news that the City of Buffalo has "furnished a President." And the context shows that the President Buffalo has "furnished" is named Cleveland. The public will be rejoiced to believe that this piece of information is trustworthy. As soon as Cleveland's letter of acceptance appeared the remark was heard on all sides, " The man that writes like that is evidently unfurnished." The letter's pivotal statement, that the office of President is essentially executive, was generally regarded as demonstrating that the Cleveland mind was an unfurnished apartment, so far, at least, as statesmanship was concerned. Buffalo of course understands all this, and with characteristic generosity she has taken Cleveland in hand and furnished" him. She may well be proud of so patriotic a deed, and if Cleveland's bump of gratitude is well developed his inaugural address will certainly contain a paragraph returning thanks to Buffalo for furnishing him.

"The inauguration of President Cleveland bids fair to become one of the grandest affairs of its kind." It is The Buffalo Courier which makes this observation without a blush and without rebuke! the scenery of Niagara ought to be, it is not Ah yes, it will be "one of the grandest affairs"and in order that no proper accessory may be wantone side stand the people; on the other private | ing, the Committee of Arrangements have provided for the burning in effigy at sundry prominent points along the march of the splendid procession of the starry-eyed goldess of Jeffersonian simplicity.

Now here is The Troy Press, which sat up night afternight last June, tenderly nursing Mr. Flower's Presidential boom, already urging Mr. Cleveland to make Mr. Flower Secretary of the Treasury. The Press remarks that it has " no means of knowing" whether or not Mr. Flower would accept the position. Well, neither have we. But we havewe seem to have—the ghost of a suspicion that rather than see that particular Secretaryship become a howling mildewed waste for want of an occupant Mr. Fowler would consent to place himself in the hands of his friends and let the Executive will have its way.

"It is greatly to his credit," remarks the homeloving Bufulo Commercial, "that Mr. Dorsheimer people out of employment, let it be done. He no one of the awards is larger than it way Mr. Dorsheimer himself puts it. He holds that

it is greatly to Buffalo's credit that she can claim him as her son, and he is said to look favorably upon a proposition to change the name of the city to Dorsheimerville.

The New-York Times is in a condition of painful solicitude in behalf of Scuator Evarts. It finds that his speech at the Union League reception showed "not the faintest sign of any perception by him of what the future requires of the Republican party." This may be or it may not be, but one thing is sure: Neither Senator Evarts nor the party cares to trouble The Times for information tending to his enlightenment, and the only way Senator Evarts could abuse the trust implicitly reposed in him by the party is by mapping out its future in accordance with The Times's wishes. Whatever may be the future that awaits the Republican party, it will never be turned over to the syndicate of free-traders whose organ is making such humiliating efforts to regain by threat and abuse the piace it lost by cupidity and treachery.

By the way, who was it that started that wild story about a war, or something of that kind, in

The effor's of Minister West and the British Consul at this port to discover the probable policy of the next Administration with regard to dynamite cranks place Mr. Cleveland in an awkward position. As the especial candidate of British interests, he can scarcely fail to make proper ac-knowledgments for the support openly given him. Neither can he afford to drive from his party that necessary entity, the Irish vote. Either horn of the dilemma has a bad-eyed bull behind it.

Tammany can find an expressive motto just now in a line from an old ballad:

. " He is a Squire of low degree."

A Boston lecturer advertises that he will present a review of the treatment of the commonest emergencies." It is a pity that Mr. Cleveland could not listen to this discourse; it might help hmi to arrive at views on the tariff, to select a Cabinet, and to frame a response to the National Temperance Society's pention that he will banish wine from the Wnite House,

Kalser Wilhelm has conferred the order pour le merite for science upon Dr. Lister, of King's College, London— the originator of the autiseptic system of surgical treat-ment that bears his name.

Bradlaugh, the English "atheist for notoriety only," announces that he will be returned to Parliament for several constituencies at the next election, and will sit for Northampton.

The Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, the member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet who preaches Socialism for votes only and practices monopoly for profit, wants members of Parliament to be paid salaries, and favors the creation of a class of "professional politicans," who shall have no other business than office-holding and thus grow rich in their country's service.

Dr. Temple, the new Bishop of London, was once, says The London Globe, taken for an excise spy. The Bishop -who is a great waiker-had lost his way on a Devon shire road, and was very fatigued. Being overtaken by a farmer's rig, he asked for a lift, and offered to pay for it, adding that he was the new Bishop of Exeter. " Nou. oa," said the farmer, as he gave his horse an extra flip, noa," said the fariner, as no gave its noise at extra view in the fariner, as no gave its noise at extra view is the way of the fariners give pay no license when they are used for the cowner's business. The Kasnop, however, trudged on, and finished his walk of about seventeen miles late in the

Mrs. Celta Thaxter is spending the winter in Boston levoting herself principally to painting. She is as fond of the brush as of the pen, and wields it as skilfully. Mr. Sherman Hoar, son of Judge E. R. Hoar, of Massa chusetts, has gone South to spend some time in the Ala-bama iron regions, partly for his health and partly on business.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Thus far Iowa has sent more visitors to the New Orleans Exposition than any other Northern State. The time is fast approaching when his troubles will begin Aircardy they declare that Mr. Cleveland's growing thin Few people have a notion of the misery that awaits. The man elected President of these United States.

—[Boston Courier.

The jackass would not hide his ears if he could. He thinks they look well enough.—[New-Orleans Picayune The Rev. Mr. Rainsford, the new rector of old St The Rev. Mr. Rainsford, the new rector of old St. George's, is a young tanadian glant, with a fresh, almost boylsh, face, on his grand frame, and of a strong, virile, cithusiastic character. On a recent sunday afternoon one of his assistants, who has charge of a large mission school, had come to excert his chief to some special exhibition of the school; and as they were passing through a very untashionable neighborhood the assistant, anxions to show his skill in gathering lambs into the fold said to an imacent-looking youngster they met sauntering along: "Will you not come to the mission-school this afternoon, my boy! We are going to have an interesting exhibition, and the rector will be there!" "What't that!" from the small boy. "Why, this is the rector," and the staggered assistant, indicating his smiling companion. "Oh, my!" cried the urchio, gazing upward in admiration, "won't he be a help to his mother when he gets growed up!"—[New-York Correspondence of the Boston Rudget.

The Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth, pastor of the Centre

Church, New-Haven, is preaching a series of sermons to workingmen, entitled, "Some Social Problems." He is attracting large numbers of people who do not ordinarily go to any church.

The plan of marking off with a red pencil scats sold to theaver parties is a good one. Other people buying scats can locate themselves in a different part of the house, where they will not be disturbed by the talking during the progress of the play.—[New-Orleans Picayune. He comes in with a stride, And the door opens wide,

There is an Episcopal clergyman not far from this city, nearly all of whose parishioners have a telephone in their houses. He also has a telephone in the rectory, and it is his custom on stormy evenings for which service is appointed to call up his parishtoners by tele-phone and inform them that there will be no service.

That was a singular experiment at the Key West church fair. A bonnet was proposed to be voted to the handsomest married woman. Every husband voted for his wife, and the bonnet was destroyed in the fight that followed.—[St. Paul Globe. If the St. Louis lawyers go on killing each other at the

rate per day they have been making recently, there is some room for fearing that the town will not long be able to dispute with Chicago the title of the wickedest town

The roller rink has many sins to answer for, but it still remains a floarishing American institution. Something most be done soon, however, for the dashing "processor" of roller skating is usurping the place of the sade-yed coachman and cloping with rich heiresses. The rink must reform or go.—[Minneapolis Tribune. Trouble is experienced in a Kentucky town to obtain water enough to run its mills. If the Kentucky people

did not waste so much water adulterating other liquids, this difficulty might have been evaded. "Yes," said Mrs. Jones, "when my daughter was born swore I would make her a lady when she grew up and

I have kept my word."
"Indeed," said Mrs. Smith; "has she married well?"

No; she is still single."

And you have made her a lady, you say !"

Yes, a saleslady."—[Boston Courier.

An old carpet was taken up from a San Francisco room the other day and burned. The ashes of the carpet yielded more than \$2,500 in gold-dust. The room from

which was it taken was in the United States Mint. "If anybody asks you why I hoisted the flag at my house," said II. S. Clark. County Clerk and Recorder, to a reporter whom he met os the street this morning, "just say to him it's on account of twins-a boy and girl," and he walked on with a proud step and smile which spoke of a heart overdowing with joy.—(Butte (Mont.) Inter Mountain.

It is proposed to build another tunnel through the Alps between Chur and Biasca.

A doctor who ought to know says that the practice of the wholesale use of smelling saits, which came in with universal fashion of carrying smelling-bottles, is sure to have its influence upon the olifactory nerves sooner or later, and render the victim unable to distinguish cologie from assafetida. More than all that, it causes headaches, sore throats and red noses. The last argument will have its weight. The smelling-bottle must go.

That Long Island ghost may be a Brooklyn mugwump

Criminal-" Is it a fact that Mr. Evarts has been raised to the bench !"

Lawyer-" Oh, no; he has just been elected United

States Senator."

"Why." "Why i I thought he had been made a Judge and might try my case. Just think of what, a long sentence, he would give a fellow like me."

> Then he strikes wildly out-Paster and faster;
>
> Paster and faster;
>
> And with a bump and shout
>
> Yells for court-planter.
>
> \_[Norristown Herald.

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

"IMPULSE" AT WALLAUR," which was dapted from the French by B. C. Stephenson, was dapted from the French by B. C. Stephenson, was depended from the French by B. C. Stephenson, which by B. C. Stephenson, was depended from the French by B. C. Stephenson, was depended from the French by B. C. Stephenson, which be a fine by B. C. Stephenson by B. C. adapted from the French by B. C. Stephenson, was seen at Wallack's Theatre last evening by as many people as the generous preportions of the house could suitably contain, and was the source of general gratification. This play was abundantly successfully at the St. James's Theatre in London, where it was first produced, but met with less favor when presented in Boston. The work of the adapter is singularly unequal. Some of the complications are uncommonly telling, the curtain failing at the end of the first, third and fourth acts on situafailing at the end of the first, tuiru and to the tions which aroused genuine enthusiasm. Many passages tions which and point, while at other times there is far too much talk for the acting the movement is labored and uncertain, an the exchange of dull sentences becomes vapid and tiresome. Major Macdonald's discourse to his erring wife in the second act is of a sort that might fit the life of a preacher rather than a warrior, and Osmond Tearle last night delivered it in the tones and with the manner of an ex-horter. The dialogue which follows the exit of Victor de Riel in the last act might be comthe play are sentences of the baldest com-monplace. Yet the merits of the place monplace. Yet the merits of the piece are far more conspicuous than its defects and the impression made on the audience of competent judges last evening was distinctly favorable. The con-trast of character, the variety of incident, the conflict of emotion were sufficient to interest and gratify. The applause was frequest and prolonged and the predictions of a properous career for the piece at Wallack's were general.

Lester Wallack was most cordially welcomed when he came on the stage in the hunting garb of Colons Crichton, and his playing throughout was followed with many evidences of enthusiastic admiration.

olonei Crichton	Me Laster Wallack
lator Macd-maid	Mr. On word Toorla
ir Henry Aukland	
ictor de ideiMr	
arker.	
raltain	
ra Heresford	
ra M colonaid	Mine Apple Coins
liss Kilmore	
fra Birkett	Mrs. Jennie Eiberts
III. Dilacte	. ALLE STATES INCOME

If Ananias and Saphira could have sat in the rout row of the Star Theatre last night, they would have turned green with envy while listening to the lies ecasion was the production of a play new to the city. but given with no little popular approval in Philadel-phia and elsewhere, called "Our Governor; or, His Little Hatchet," and described as a four-act society comedy. The authors, Messrs. Jessop and Gill, have furnished Mr. Florence and his accomplished wife with an excellent vehicle for the display of their talents, and the large audience received the piece with cordial good will and many marks of pleasure. .Mr. Florence, of course, pervades the piece, and whenever he is in view the humor becomes infectious. The predominant trait underling the character of the Governor is his free dom from the conventional usages of society in the matter of truth-telling. There is nothing that he loves more than a good story, and he is not hampered by any conscientious scruples when the necessity for a highly embellished narrative seems apparent. The presence of Miss Matrida Starr, " an authoress on her travels. Romantic to a degree. Lady correspondent for the London Glass of Fushion magazine," enables him to find a willing listener to these stories in each of which he, of course, figures as the hero.

In the course of the evening he "remembers" how he was among the Comanches in Counse(feut; Comais-

sary-General of the Shah of Persia; at the head of a perfume factory" in Jamaica; presented to "four rings," (with which he undoubtedly "raked in the pot") Illinois ; captain of a whaler in the South Seas ; Chancelor of New-Jersey; ship-sailder in Maine, when he was nick-named by the "boys" the "truthful corker"; Marshal of France; a painter in Rome; rusning a livery stable in Ventce-but it would be easier to tell want ne has not been. And on each one of these and many other recollections hung a story that illustrated the remarkable versatility of the Governor's attainments, and the wonderful strength his memory. Only the prudent warnings of his daughter kept him from indulating to still greater excess in his weakness and from filling the note-book of Mies Starr with even more marvellous tales. His proficiently in poker was shown in the third act, when, with two more Kentishuen, who were evidently unfamiliar with

"SPOT CASH" AT THE FIFTH AVENUE. Mr. Booth retired from the boards of the Fifth Avenue Theatre on Saturday and Inst.night M. B. Curtis with "Spot Cash" took his place. A masterpiece of art which has received all the honors of the salon and a cheap tawdy chromo present no greater contrast than do these two actors. Yet there are people who prefer a chromo and so a large audience assembled to see "Spot Cash." The play is a weak compound of stale jokes and threadbare situations M. B. Curtis m squerades through it as Sam'l Plastrick an impossible sort of Hebrew drummer. caricature of the popular conception of a Hesterst.
Jew, with Hester-st. left out and a more showy background substituted. He is a coarse, vulgar individual, with a hooked nose, nasal tones, shrewdness, and inex-haustible cheek. These two latter characteristics are supposed to make some sort of a hero out of him. He gets into scrapes through acts, and of course gets clear in the fourth and last act. A determined but gentlemanly weak and casual villain

termined but gentlemanly weak and casual villain and an adventuress who hopes to reform, contrive to get him into awkward situations. The two latter in the last act releat and help to get him out of them. Then of course it fares hard with the determined villain.

Several people with vulgar manners but presumably good hearts also filt through the play and lend their aid to cheeky "Sami" Plastrick." Charles E. Verner played the thorough going villain and Charles E. Verner the easual villain, and as they were rather gentlemanly fellows offered a pleasant contrast to the always odious Plastrick. Miss Albina de Mer played the vaciliating adventuress with amasing alternity to be tragical. Miss Emily Stowe as a lady's maid tries to be funny, but succeeds only in being coarse. There is one redeeming feature about the programme. It aunounces that the engagement is "Hmited."

MAGGIE MITCHELL AS FANCHON.

Maggie Mitchell's engagement of a week at the Grand Opera House began last night. the Cricket," the play in which Maggie Mitchell has so often been applanded, was given. Miss Mitchell played the title role in a manner that was altogether satisfac-tory to her audience. They laughed at all her prants and antics with thorough enjoyment, and sympathized

and antics with thorough enjoyment, and sympathized teartily with the manifold sorrows of the reglected Funchon.

Futher Barband, the stern parent, was played by R. F. Methatania with much humor and no little pathos, which were duly appreciated by the antience. The parts were all filled by members of Mazgie Mitchell's own company. To-night and on Wedne-day "Panchon" will be receased and "Little Barefoot" will be given with Miss Mitchell as Amy on the remaining nights of the week.

NEW JOKES AT NIBLO'S.

Thatcher, Primrose & West's minstrels delighted a large audience at Niblo's Garden last night with songs, dances, farces and jokes. The best of it was the fact that the jokes were new, and the audience laughed at every one of them. There was a painful pause before each joke, and the looks of anxiety on the faces of the people in the house told plainly that they expected to hear one of the antiquated stock jokes of the negro minstrel stage. But they didn't. The sketch of Pneumatic Journeying" was so funny that the most confirmed dyspeptic present forgot that he had dined; and the travesty on "Il Trovatore," called "Troyy Tory is fil," closed the per-formance amid shouts of laughter. A 1 rge number

formance amid shouts of laughter. A I ege number of songs were sure, among them the beautiful sea song of "White Wings," sung by G. Banks Winter, and "America's Emblem," by H. Hurd Frank E. McNish twisted himself so wonderfully in his contortion act that it was a wonter he ever came straight again. The series of table us by William Muldoon were perfect in their way. He represented ancient and modern statusry and was especially good as the "quart pitcher" and the